

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. BHEL's on-going expansion plans aim at increasing its annual capacity from present 6000 MW to 10000 MW per year.

(c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Rural Electrification Corporation has received 22 proposals from Orissa Government, of which 3 projects for Jajpur, Nayagarh and Angul districts in Orissa have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 409.77 crore. Further, 5 projects for Ganjam, Gajapati, Bhadrak, Balasore and Puri districts have been given "in principle" approval at a cost of Rs. 546.02 crore.

### **Implementation of power reforms**

2816. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States that have effectively been implementing power reforms in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the transmission and distribution losses in the States which have been effectively implementing power reforms in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of reforms T&D losses have not come down; and

(d) if so, the steps his Ministry is taking to reduce T&D losses?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The focus on Power Sector Reforms started in 2001 *inter alia* including setting up of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), rationalization of tariffs, restructuring/unbundling of State Electricity Boards (SEBs), feeder and consumer metering. A statement showing the status of Power Sector Reforms in the States is at Statement-I (See below).

Andhra Pradesh has restructured its power sector. It has formed one generating company, one transmission company and four distribution companies. SERC was constituted in 1999 and has issued seven tariff orders in the direction of rationalization of electricity tariff. The State has also set up special courts and police stations for controlling electricity theft.

(b) As per report prepared by Power Finance Corporation, the details for Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of the State power distribution utilities are at Statement II (See below).

(c) The adoption of reform measures by the States and power utilities has helped them in improving their performance. This has resulted in better accountability, increase in efficiency and focus on improvement in Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The billing efficiency at national level has improved from 67.25% during 2001-02 to 69.87% during 2004-05. The national average collection efficiency has also improved from 90.91% during 2001-02 to 94.72% during 2004-05. Due to this improvement in billing and collection efficiency, the national average AT&C losses of the distribution companies reduced from 38.86% in 2001-02 to 33.82% in 2004-05.

(d) Government has already started taking measures to reduce AT&C losses. These are:

**(a) Technical Measures**

- \* Installation of efficient meters
- \* Upgradation and strengthening of the weak distribution system
- \* Relocation of distribution sub-stations and/or provision of additional distribution sub-stations
- \* Installation of lower capacity distribution transformers to serve a smaller number/cluster of consumers and substitution of distribution transformers with those having lower no-load losses
- \* Installation of shunt capacitors
- \* Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)
- \* Regular maintenance of distribution network
- \* GIS mapping of sub transmission and distribution network including compilation of data
- \* IT intervention

**(b) Commercial Measures**

- \* Improvement in metering and billing

- \* Improvement in revenue collection
- \* Energy accounting and auditing

### (c) Management Measures

- \* Adoption of energy accounting and auditing
- \* Proper network planning for future expansion
- \* Preparation of long-term plans on regular basis for phased strengthening and improvement of the distribution systems along with associated transmission system
- \* Training of employees

### (d) Policy Measures

- \* Adoption of vigilance and legal measures in accordance with Electricity Act, 2003, setting up of special courts, police stations, etc.
- \* Implementation of the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for upgradation and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system and providing incentive for reducing cash losses by SEBs/Utilities

### Statement-I

#### *Status of Power Sector Reforms with States*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Restructuring/ Unbundling of SEBs	Constitution of SERC	Issue of tariff order by SERC	11 kV Feeder Metering (%)	Consumer Metering (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	94	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0	46
3	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	95
4	Bihar	—	Yes	Yes	41	50
5	Chhattisgarh	—	Yes	Yes	100	69

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## RAJYA SABHA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100
7	Goa	—	Yes	—	100	97
8	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	93
9	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	92
10	Himachal Pradesh	—	Yes	Yes	97	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	—	Yes	—	95	40
12	Jharkhand	—	Yes	Yes	86	75
13	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	82
14	Kerala	—	Yes	Yes	100	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	72
16	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	87
17	Manipur	—	Yes	—	21	82
18	Meghalaya	—	Yes	—	100	50
19	Mizoram	—	Yes	—	72	99
20	Nagaland	—	—	—	85	61
21	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	95	81
22	Punjab	—	Yes	Yes	100	85
23	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	94
24	Sikkim	—	Yes	—	100	92
25	Tamil Nadu	—	Yes	Yes	100	87
26	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	81
27	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	91
28	Uttaranchal	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	95
29	West Bengal	—	Yes	Yes	100	99
TOTAL:		13	27	21	96	93

**Statement-II***AT&C Loss of State Distribution Utilities (%)*

Sl.No.	State	2004-05
1	Andhra Pradesh	
	APCPDCL	23.96
	APEPDCL	14.27
	APNPDCL	21.91
	APSPDCL	20.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37.30
3	Assam	39.31
4	Bihar	74.10
5	Chhattisgarh	29.97
6	Delhi	
	BRPL	41.98
	BYPL	51.70
	NDPL	32.92
7	Goa	17.27
8	Gujarat	30.32
9	Haryana	
	Dakshin HBVNL	36.39
	Uttar HBVNL	43.12
10	Himachal Pradesh	21.71
11	Jammu & Kashmir	68.33
12	Jharkhand	69.24
13	Karnataka	
	Bangalore ESCOM	24.83
	Gulbarga ESCOM	42.99
	Hubli ESCOM	41.65
	Mangalore ESCOM	26.63

Sl.No.	State	2004-05
14	Kerala	32.12
15	Madhya Pradesh	52.79
16	Maharashtra	26.62
17	Manipur	88.56
18	Meghalaya	38.12
19	Mizoram	22.02
20	Nagaland	39.35
21	Orissa	
	CESCO	75.99
	NESCO	40.42
	SOUTHCO	35.65
	WESCO	35.89
22	Punjab	24.02
23	Rajasthan	
	Ajmer VVNL	49.76
	Jodhpur VVNL	47.57
	Jaipur VVNL	43.22
24	Sikkim	63.60
25	Tamil Nadu	18.82
26	Tripura	30.88
27	Uttar Pradesh	
	Dakshin VVNL	58.02
	Madhya VVNL	42.48
	Paschimi VVNL	32.40
	Poorvi VVNL	56.72
28	Uttaranchal	42.86
29	West Bengal	23.91
TOTAL		33.82